FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1837. [NO. 1029.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
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id during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

SEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
the first, and thirty cents for each
blication. Advertisers are requested
mber of insertions desired, or they
ued till forbid, and charged accord

The Editor must be post paid.

LIST OF DRAWING
Carolina State Lottery, Class No. 1
drawn at Fayetteville, on Saturday the
uary:
th 5th 6th 7th 6th 9th 10th 11th 12th
7 59 39 31 6 25 3 45 64
, 13, the handsome prize of $1000,
the subscribers in part to Mr. William
obeson county.
T. SANDFORD & CO., *Agents.*

H CAROLINA STATE
OTTERY,
—To be drawn in Wadesborough,
urday 18th March, in which are
following handsome prizes:
of $15,000
of 6,000
of 3,000
of 2,500
of 1,000
y of 500, 300, 200, &c. &c., amount-
ing in all to $296,446.
ly $6; Halves $3; Quarters $1 50.
For sale by
OS. SANDFORD & CO., Agents.
13. 28td
s by mail (post paid) will be attended to.
Cheraw Gazette will give the above one

tion of Young Ladies.
scriber offers to receive into his fami-
mediately, a limited number of Young
the purpose of affording them the ad-
a really solid as well as a useful and
education.
es will be under the personal superin-
Mrs. Phillips, assisted by a Lady from
rd's Seminary at Troy, who is recom-
well qualified to teach the English,
ench Languages, Arithmetic, Euclid,
ranches of Natural Philosophy, Mu-
ing.
ber of pupils is not to exceed *twelve;*
ard with the subscriber, and be con-
part of his own family, and their con-
rsation, habits, associates, moral and
natures will be carefully watched o-
eir best interests promoted with the
icitude of a parent and the conscien-
ity of a Christian.
eved that the situation of Chapel Hill
e healthiest in the State, and that the
now presented of acquiring a tho-
cation has claims on the attention of pa-
guardians not often surpassed.
ns are two hundred and twenty-five
r year, payable in advance. As no ex-
either for books or any thing taught
ol will be made, and as the plan of
comprehensive and one which in its
volves considerable personal sacrifice,
that but a very moderate compensa-
red.
ol commenced its first session on Mon-
January, 1837, under the sole man-
Mrs. P. Her expected assistant from
tter dated the 21st ult. says, "I shall
ve here between the 1st and middle
." In the mean time, however, no
udy will be overlooked or slighted,
gle exception of Music. Literature
will be thoroughly taught.
articulars may be known by applica-
ubscriber.
JAMES PHILLIPS,
Professor of Math and Nat. Phil.
ill, 8th February, 1837. 28

OORE COUNTY
ALE ACADEMY.
scriber would respectfully inform the
that the School formerly taught in her
ll be resumed on the 1st day of March,
tends to relax neither zeal nor atten-
ld still solicit a share of patronage.
anches of an English education usual-
similar institutions, are here system-
ued. Parents and guardians may rest
every attention will be paid, not only
al improvement, but also to morals
s which are exterior, such as may be
essary. The year will be divided in-
s, consisting of five months each, and
ration of each term there will be a Pub-
tion.
es of Tuition will vary according to the
tate of the pupil. Board can be had in
spectable families in the vicinity upon
terms. The subscriber will accommo-
own house from 10 to 12, at $6 50 per
luding bed, washing, fuel and candles.
ay enter the School at any period in the
will be charged from such time accord-
above rates. There will be no deduc-
for loss of time, either in board or
m the time of entering, unless in case
.
FRANCINA M. McCALLUM.
y 2, 1837. 28 2w

of North Carolina
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Janu-
ary Term, 1837.
n, Catharine Quinn,
d others,
vs.
and William Swin-
rs of David Quinn.
} Petition for Di-
vision of Slaves.
ng to the satisfaction of the Court,
b Herring and wife Fanny, Peter Ro-
e Eleanor, Jesse Newton and wife
heirs at law and next of kin of David
eased, are not inhabitants of this State:
re *Ordered*, That publication be made
uccessively in the Fayetteville Obser-
paper printed in Fayetteville, North
hat the above-named heirs at law and
of David Quinn, deceased, appear at
ourt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for
unty, to be held at the Court House in
, on the 3d Monday of April, A. D.
and there to shew how much they
advanced, and wherefore the Negroes
e divided among the Petitioners, as
in their Petition; otherwise the Peti-
e taken *pro confesso*, and the Slaves di
rdingly.
James Dickson, Clerk of said Court, at
3d Monday of January, A. D. 1837.
JAMES DICKSON, *Clerk.*

ank Warrants
For sale at this Office.

Bank of Cape Fear,
February 2d 1837.
THE Stockholders of this Bank are requested to meet at their Banking House, in Wilmington, on Wednesday the 8th March next, to take into consideration the late act of the General Assembly "concerning the Bank of Cape Fear," particularly in reference to the increase of its Capital.
JOHN HILL, Cash.
February 3, 1837. 27-4t.

New Orleans RUM,
IN hhds. just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 14. 28tf.

Butter, Buckwheat Flour, &c.
25 Firkins *sweet* Mountain BUTTER,
2000 lbs. Buckwheat FLOUR,
Lamp OIL.—best winter strained,
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
February 14. 28-3t.

RALEIGH AND COLUMBIA
Rail Road Company.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in this Company, will be opened and remain open for ten days, at the following times and places, viz:
In the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 21st of February;
At Carthage, in the county of Moore, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, under the direction of John B. Kelly, A. Currie, John Morrison, Cornelius Dowd and J. A. D. McNeill, or any 3 of them;
At Warrenton, on Tuesday the 28th of February, under the direction of Wm. Plummer, George D. Baskerville, Weldon N. Edwards, Tho. White and George E. Spruill, or any three of them;
At Oxford, on Tuesday the 7th of March, under the direction of Samuel S. Downey, John S. Eaton, William Robards and Patrick Hamilton, or any three of them;
At Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 14th of March, under the direction of Wm. Cain, Thos. D. Bennehan, Paul C. Cameron, Wm. Holt, Michael Holt and John Kirkland, or any three of them;
At Pittsborough, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Wm. H. Hardin, Nathan A. Stedman, Joseph Ramsay and Green Womack, or any three of them;
At Haywood, in the county of Chatham, on Saturday the 28th of March, under the direction of Jonathan Haralson, Charles J. Williams, Spence McClenahan and Robert Faucett, or any three of them;
At Rockingham, in the county of Richmond, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, James P. Leak, Stephen Wall, and William B. Cole, or any three of them;
At Wadesborough, on Thursday the 16th of March, under the direction of Wm. B. McCorkle, Thomas D. Park, Absalom Myers, Alex. Little and Hampton B. Hammons, or any three of them;
At Fayetteville, on the 25th March, under the direction of C. P. Mallett, C. Johnson, Jno. Huske, E. L. Winslow, T. N. Cameron, or any three of them.
February 12, 1837. 28 6w

$10 Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro man named SANDY, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Smith, of Averasborough; he is stout built, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in the Jail of Cumberland, at any time within two months from this date.
THOMAS ASHE.
Cumberland County, Feb'y 13. 28tf.

Thomastown LIME,
150 Casks, just received, by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1837. 27tf.

J. A. PLEASANTS, M. D.
DENTIST,
WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27 3t.

DRY GOODS,
AT COST FOR CASH, AT No. 1,
Cedar street, First Door from Pearl, N. York.
THE Subscriber is opening a New Stock of fresh imported FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
And will be receiving further supplies from Auction daily. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule to sell any article AT COST.
When required, the usual credit of six months will be given for approved paper, and Goods sold at the lowest market prices.
H. B. FIELD.
New York, January 28, 1837. 27 4mp.

THE copartnership of Randolphs & Underhill, of New York, was dissolved on the 1st of February. Mr. J. F. Randolph retiring from business, his sons Edgar F. & George F. Randolph have associated with them Mr. James W. Scott, of Virginia, and will continue the business under the firm of Randolphs & Scott, at the old Store No. 52, Cedar Street.
R. & S. will keep on hand constantly a complete assortment of
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which they offer to their old friends and the merchants of North and South Carolina, and the South generally, on liberal terms.
RANDOLPHS & SCOTT,
No. 52, Cedar, (between William & Nassau sts.)
New York.
February 9, 1837. 27-1m

Look at this.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their accounts with Mr. Edmund Blake, (on or before the 1st March) who is duly authorised to receipt for me.
GEORGE C. McNEILL.
February 9, 1837. 27tf.

NOTICE.
I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.
HENRY T. WILLSON.
Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

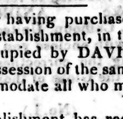
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a variety of Fresh
GARDEN SEEDS,
Which may be had on application at his Grocery Store on Hay Street, or at his Drug Store on Green Street.
T. J. JORDAN.
January 28, 1837. 26tf

Fayetteville and Western
RAIL ROAD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER	James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN	James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan,
SAMPSON	W. McKay, W. Faison, Ollen Mubley.
COLUMBUS	A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON	John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE	W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM	N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE	John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND	Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON	A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY	Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN	Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH	Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
GUILFORD	N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS	Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL	Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG	Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN	David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD	Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE	Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE	Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY	Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES	William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES	M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.
By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.
The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.
E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company
☞The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.
—ALSO—
FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.
Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.
G. B. ATKINS.
Oct. 5. 9-tf.



CITY HOTEL.
THE Subscriber having purchased the above well known Establishment, in the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by DAVID CARTER, Esq., has taken possession of the same, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may honor him with a call.
The whole Establishment has recently undergone thorough repair, and is now in comfortable order. As good a TABLE shall be kept as the Market will afford, and every attention shall be paid to Horses; while the charges will be as moderate as the times will justify. Promises, however, do not avail much, and the Subscriber would therefore ask the Public to judge him by his acts.
DANIEL MURRAY.
Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1837. 26 6t.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Seed Oats.
500 Bush. SEED OATS, for sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.
February 1, 1836. 26-4t.

NEW BOOKS.
HEATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illustrations of Scott's Novels, do. of Syria and the Holy Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory Man; Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and West; Delphine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy Book for 1837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride; Giafar al Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Feelings; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to Presbyterians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Select Letters; Canary Birds; Miller on Clerical Manners and Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Universal History,
Medical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, do. on Stomach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees on Children; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Practice; Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Midwifery; &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.
January 4, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.
500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump } SUGAR,
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,
Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.
C. J. ORRELL.
N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire.
C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:
Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.
Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences; Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.
A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.
Also, daily expected, a large stock of
HATS and SHOES,
Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

Iron and Molasses.
In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Cheap Paper
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.
ON the first Monday in March next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, I will sell the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, for the year 1835, and costs.

1 Lot, Wilmington Road, listed by Cadar Bryant,	76
1 do Harrington Hill, listed by Archibald Burnet,	88
1 do Corner Winslow and Mumford streets, listed by Elsy Hammonds,	38
1 do Franklin street, vacant, listed by Dicy Hammonds,	08
25 acres, Morganton Road, joins Maffitt, Rachel and Bethany Huzzin,	11
1 Lot, Person street, and 1 poll, listed by James Jones,	2 32
1 do do listed by Norman McLeod for children,	2 32
1 do Mumford street, by Mary Cooper,	1 90
1 do corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, listed by William M. Johnson for Mary England's Estate,	4 18
2 do Moore street, as Samuel Maxwell's,	38
1 do Mumford street, as William J. McLean,	19
1 do Haymount, as George Stewart,	38
300 acres joining Thomas Guy, listed by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
50 do James W. Grice, listed by Murdy Odum, one poll,	99
110 do Mouth of Willis's Creek, by Matthew Jordan,	2 05
33½ do on Beaver Creek, listed by Duncan Buie for Jennet Buie,	07
346 do Cale Camp, listed by Angus Ray, Jr., for John Ray [Red.]	38

JOHN McLEAN, Late Sheriff.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!
Raleigh, September 21, 1836.
I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment,* two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.
LEWIS HOLLOMAN.
A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

JEREMIAH KYLE
HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.
New Goods to come by almost every arrival.
October 10, 1836 10-tf

VALUBLE LANDS
FOR SALE.
BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Richmond, the Subscribers, Executors of Wm. P. Leak, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Rockingham, on Tuesday of March Superior Court next, that well known and valuable Plantation, lying at and below the confluence of Little River and Big Pee Dee, containing about 1,500 acres, 500 of which is first rate Bottom Land, and believed to be the best body in the County. Most of the balance is broken, affording much Timber, excellent range, and many beautiful and healthy sites for building, &c.
Persons wishing to purchase a *first rate* Farm, are earnestly invited to examine these Lands before purchasing, which will be shewn upon application to either of the Subscribers.
Terms.—Credit of one, two and three years up on Bond and Security, with interest from date, will be given.
WALTER LEAK, Sen.,
STEPHEN WALL,
FRANCIS T. LEAK,
JAMES P. LEAK, } Ex'rs.
Rockingham, Jan. 28, 1837. 26-6w

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
PERSONALLY appeared before me, Jno. R. Buie, a Justice of the Peace for said County, Isaac Williamson, Senr., who made oath in due form of law, that he has either lost or misplaced a Note of Hand, drawn by Neill Mac Nair, Esq. and payable to this deponent, one day after date, and dated as he believes, some time in the year 1835; a credit of Twenty Dollars is placed on the back of said Note, and the maker thereof is not entitled to any other credit on the same.
ISAAC WILLIAMSON, Senr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of January, 1837.
JNO. R. BUIE, J. P.
I forewarn all persons from trading for the above described Note, and the said Neill Mac Nair from paying the same to any other person than myself.
ISAAC WILLIAMSON, Senr.
Richmond County, N. C. Jan. 19, 1837.
Witness, JNO. R. BUIE. 26-4t.

Pay up—And commence anew.
THE undersigned respectfully requests those persons indebted to him to call and close their accounts for the last year; it is important to them to do so at once.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
January 23, 1837. 26-4t

Blanks for sale at this Office.

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Twiggs County, Geo. a Negro Man named ISAAC, who formerly belonged to Dr. McDowell, of Bladen County, N. C. He is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, not very black, has a blemish in one of his eyes, weighs about 175 lbs., steps quick and short, and very erect. He is no doubt endeavoring to return to Bladen county, where he has a wife. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, N. C. Any information will be thankfully received by Neill Johnson, Esq. at Fayetteville, or by the Subscriber at Raines's Store, Twiggs county, Georgia.
ROBERT H. RAINES.
February 1, 1837. 26tf

N. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.
SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS MADE BY
Mr. JOYNER, of Halifax,
On the Bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road Company.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The question now before the Senate, is on the amendment reported by the Committee on Internal Improvement, of which I have the honor to be a member, to the bill incorporating the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road Company. This amendment makes it the duty of the Company to construct the road on the most eligible route from Raleigh to the town of Fayetteville, and from thence by the most eligible route, to the dividing line, between the States of North and South Carolina.
Perhaps, I attach too much consequence to this subject, but after some consideration, I am brought to the deliberate conviction, that it is one of the most important questions submitted to the Senate during the present session, and upon its decision, in some degree, depends the future destiny of the State. I have been greatly astonished at the extravagant warmth and zeal with which this amendment has been resisted.—Had it been a proposition to prostrate the dignity, character and welfare of the State, rather than to sustain its reputation and preserve its dearest rights, it could not have been assailed with more bitter denunciation, and unsparing malignity.
It has been assailed as calculated to prostrate the rights of the people and to place them under the most offensive and unjust restraint, better suited to a despotism, than to a government founded on the equal rights of man. To this extravagance, I shall attempt no particular reply, but will endeavor to answer the most plausible objections of the Senator from Warren, and to shew that the State of North Carolina has a deep interest in the adoption of the proposed amendment. His first objection is, that the amendment, if it prevails, locates the route, and will therefore be without precedent or example in the history of our Legislation. This, if true, proves nothing, for we have in our country, young as it is, precedent for much that is absolutely wrong, and cases are constantly arising when it becomes necessary to establish new precedents. But the Senator has a bad memory, and I am sure will not take it unkindly, if I expose its extreme frailty on the present occasion; and, to do so, I need not go further back than the commencement of the present session.—The present General Assembly has already passed an act, (I do not mean the act granting Banking privileges) to amend the charter of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. This act provides that the route which the said Rail road shall pursue, through the State of North Carolina, shall be up the valley of the French Broad River, and so on to the Tennessee line, and for which I believe every member of this body voted. This act located, in part, the road in question, and the present amendment does nothing more in reference to the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road. So the gentleman's objection, founded on a want of precedent, is utterly unsupported, and before I am done with him, unless I greatly deceive myself, I shall be able to show that his other objections are entitled to but little, if any more consideration.—But, I think I perceive the gentleman ready to exclaim that the cases are not analogous—that the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road is to be constructed chiefly by persons out of the State, and is to extend through South and North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Be it so, and I pray how does it differ from the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road. The latter road will be but a link in the great chain of Rail Road communication, commencing in New Jersey or perhaps much further North, and extending through Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and how much further to the South I cannot tell—perhaps to New Orleans. And, sir, as certainly as the sun shines in heaven at noon-day, that portion of the road authorized to be constructed in this State by the bill on your table, will be chiefly built, if made at all, by capitalists beyond the limits of North Carolina; and its location, unless restrained by our legislation, placed entirely under their control. If this position be denied, and the amendment fails, as I have much reason to apprehend from what has very recently come to my knowledge, I intend to test the sincerity of such denial by offering an amendment prohibiting all persons from voting on the question of location, except *bona fide* stockholders, resident in the State of North Carolina. When this question comes up, we shall see how the wounded pigeons flutter. Sir, I would as soon think of trusting the innocent lamb to the tender mercies of the voracious wolf, as to trust the location of our Rail Roads to the arbitrary and selfish policy of individuals of other States, whose interests lead them to desire the prostration of every important market town in our State. How any citizen of North Carolina can favor such a course of policy, in whose heart is shed abroad the love of his native State, is to me utterly incomprehensible. I profess to be as favorably inclined to Internal Improvement as any human being whatever, and I am particularly favorable to Rail Roads, as being best adapted to the circumstances and condition of our State: but, in the name of Heaven, let our system be such as shall foster and cherish our own market towns where practicable; and not sacrifice them to the cupidity of our neighbors. If we are to sink still lower in comparison with our sister States—if we are to be still further humbled in our condition—I pray you, let it not proceed from the work of our own hands; let us, at least, be guiltless of the cause of such deep humiliation.
The next objection, which the Senator from Warren urges against the amendment, is, that it violates the rights of the people—that they have a right to spend their money, when, how and where they please, and that any attempt on the part of the Legislature to control them in this respect, would be a monstrous assumption of power. Sir, I pronounce this position utterly untenable, and at war with every principle of law, reason and common sense. A single remark is sufficient to shew its utter fallacy. Has the gentleman, or any body else, a right to spend his money in doing me wanton wrong? Has he a right to spend his money in destroying my property? Has he a right to spend his money in obstructing me in my lawful pursuits? Such a doctrine is too absurd to justify any attempt at refutation, and is much below the

dignity of serious argument. Sir, the people of our own State and much less the people of other States, have no right to make common public roads, when, where, and how they please, without leave from the competent authority; and, in granting authority to make such roads, the Courts, with whom the power is entrusted, will control their location as justice and good policy shall seem to require.—In the making of Rail Roads, this power of location is still more important, and all companies should be restrained in this respect whenever the true policy of the State obviously requires it. This leads me to examine the question, whether there are any reasons of public policy which will justify the Legislature in withholding from the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road Company the ordinary discretion of locating the road according to the will of the Stockholders. I learn there are but two routes for this road from Raleigh to Columbia, about which the public opinion is at all divided. The first is from Raleigh, passing a little below the junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, through the counties of Chatham, Moore and Richmond, to the dividing line between North and South Carolina. This route, which the Senator from Warren declares will be adopted by the Company, because of its being the cheaper of the two, is, according to McRae's Map, fifteen miles shorter than the other, and will leave Fayetteville some thirty or forty miles to the left. And it is said to be recommended by the further consideration, that it will afford great facilities for the transportation of produce to market at a cheap rate, grown in the counties of Chatham, Moore, Richmond, Orange, Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell and Person. So far as relates to the counties of Chatham and Moore, and a part of Randolph, this road will afford decided advantages, provided their inhabitants prefer an easy communication with Petersburg rather than Fayetteville, the market at which for many years they have sold the products of their soil: but if they prefer the latter market and desire to open greater facilities with it, this route will afford them no advantage whatever, so far as a way to the market of their choice is concerned.

But let it be granted for the present, that these counties are interested in this route. The next county is Richmond, the inhabitants of which county, I will presently show, have no rational motive whatever, to prefer this route—nay, their interests will be most essentially promoted by the route through Fayetteville, and they have every reason to give it the preference. In reference to the other counties of Guilford, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell and Person, nothing can be more preposterous and absurd, than to suppose for a moment, that the product of these counties, can ever find its way to the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road. Sir, it is the very error of the moon, and the man who can entertain any such notion, has either not properly considered the matter, or is a fit subject for a Lunatic Asylum. If no other plan of Internal Improvement can be devised for the benefit of the people of these counties, and their present means of transportation are unsuited to their wants, they are left in hopeless despair.

I had forgotten to notice the county of Orange, in its proper place. This county has very little, if any interest, in this route. If her people should prefer the Petersburg market, and they can get to no other by this road, unless the amendment prevails, no man can be so wild as to suppose that any considerable portion of their produce, can ever seek the Rail Road to the south of Raleigh. Nay, it is most obviously to the advantage of a large majority of them, to wagon their produce to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road from ten to thirty miles, to the north of Raleigh. How then, I ask, are they to be so greatly benefited, by the route through the county of Chatham?

Mr. Speaker, I will now endeavor to offer to the consideration of the Senate, some few reasons which have satisfied my own mind, that the Rail Road in question ought to be carried through Fayetteville. It cannot be forgotten or overlooked, that this place is regarded at the present moment, as probably the most important market town in North Carolina. It is believed that a larger quantity of produce is there purchased, and more merchandize there vended, than in any other town in the State, and it is considered of the greatest importance, that its prosperity should be fostered with the most anxious solicitude.

To show the deep interest felt in the prosperity of this town by our Western brethren, I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate, to the fact that so late as the month of October last, a large and respectable Convention of more than one hundred and thirty members, representing nineteen counties, and composed of gentlemen of the most distinguished talents, and worth of character, assembled at Salisbury, in the county of Rowan.—At that Convention the following Resolution among others, was reported by a Committee of that body:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the interest of a large wealthy and populous portion of the State of North Carolina, requires the speedy construction of a Rail Road from the town of Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin river above the Narrows, and thence by two branches, the one running directly to the town of Wilkesborough, the other running across the Valley of the Catawba river, so as to intersect the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, at the most eligible point.

This Resolution was unanimously adopted.—Yes sir, adopted without a dissenting voice. The present Legislature concurring in the views of their fellow-citizens of the convention, has passed an act amending the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road company, so as to make it entirely acceptable, and there seems to be no doubt before our adjournment, such ample aid will be afforded by the State, as to ensure the speedy completion of the work. If Fayetteville is really a market town of so much importance as to justify all this movement in its favor, and who can doubt it, I ask, with what propriety can this General Assembly refuse to extend to it the advantages to be afforded by the proposed Rail Road? Sir, I need not urge upon the consideration of the Senate, for it is a fact too well established to require illustration, that early intelligence of the state and various fluctuations of markets, both foreign and domestic, is of vital importance to a commercial community.—The transmission of intelligence through letters and newspapers, conveyed by rail roads, is more rapid than any other mode of communication hitherto devised. The great Northern and Southern mail will, in all reasonable probability, be transmitted by this road as soon as finished. Give the Company the uncontrolled power to make this road where they please, for in the consciousness of their strength, its supporters have boldly avowed the settled purpose of leaving Fayetteville some forty miles to the Eastward; you deprive this interesting market town of the advantages of the speediest commercial intelligence, so necessary to its prosperity, and so important to those who transact business with it. It surely will not be contended, that this is an advantage of an unimportant character. Such a supposition would be in direct contradiction to the well settled opinion for ages, and every day's experience but adds to its authority. As bearing upon this point, I may advert to the fact, that there is at present a public road leading from Raleigh through the counties of Chatham and Moore to Rockingham in Richmond county, along the identical route, which seems to be preferred for the contemplated rail road. This road is something shorter than that through Fayetteville, and would consequently be less expensive and more expeditiously travelled. Why then, is not the great Northern and Southern mail carried along this route—for no other reason, than because Fayetteville is a town of commercial importance, whose interests require the speediest intelligence. Now, if this is a good reason, in reference to the transmission of early intelligence by mail stages along the common public roads of the country, it cannot be less conclusive in relation to rail roads which are to supercede the ordinary mode of conveying the mails by stages. Again sir, look at the express mail line, lately established to convey early intelligence from one end of the country to the other. Does this take the shorter route through Chatham &c? By no means; its object is especially to communicate early intelligence to our commercial towns, and to leave them out, would be to defeat the very end of its establishment. I feel sir, I need argue this branch of the subject no further, but let us look at the question in another point of view. Suppose the Rail Road is carried through Fayetteville to the South Carolina line; I contend that the counties of Chatham and Moore, will labor under no burdensome grievance, and can have no just cause of complaint. If conducted from Raleigh along the most direct route to Fayetteville, it must pass within about fifteen miles of these counties, unless the late map of the State is grossly incorrect.—Such a road affording this people the advantage of a choice of markets, (both Fayetteville and Petersburg being thereby made easily accessible) would, I humbly conceive, be more desirable than a rail road which could afford them no such option, and would amply compensate for the additional travel of about fifteen miles to reach the road. The continuation of the road from Fayetteville to the South Carolina line, must necessarily carry it through a part of Robeson, and through the county of Richmond, and would offer to this latter county, in opening a direct communication with Fayetteville, much superior advantages to the route through Chatham and Moore counties.

In addition to all this, the county of Moore will be abundantly provided by the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, which must be conducted through near its centre, and must also pass through or near the county of Randolph, which will afford to those counties, every reasonable accommodation and advantage.

In the sincerity of my heart do I wish, that under any system of Internal Improvement which can possibly be adopted in our day and generation, equal advantages could be extended to even one half of the counties of the State. Again Sir, if the road be made through Chatham and Moore, I consider that injury will be done to Raleigh and the surrounding country, and without pretending to be gifted with the spirit of prophecy, I will venture to predict, whatever may be thought of my opinion now, the time is not far distant when full justice will be done to its correctness in relation to this subject. Let the road be made as proposed by those who will control its location unless the amendment prevails, and Raleigh and the neighboring country will be cut off from the benefits of a choice of markets, which can so easily be extended to them, without, as I verily believe, affecting seriously any other important interest in the State of North Carolina. The necessary facilities ought to be extended to Fayetteville to enable her merchants to enter into competition with the market towns of Virginia, for the trade of this part of the country, and that such competition may be successfully maintained, results from the following facts. According to the rates of transportation, as established on the Rail Road in the neighborhood of Roanoke, the cost of conveying a bale of cotton weighing 400 lbs. from Raleigh to Petersburg, the distance being estimated at one hundred and fifty miles, could not be less than $2,50. If the Rail Road is carried from Raleigh to Fayetteville, the distance being estimated at fifty-four miles, and the same rate of transportation be charged, the cost of carrying a bale of cotton of the same weight from the one place to the other, will be ninety cents, making a difference of $1,60 per bale, in favor of Fayetteville, and for forty cents more, it can be delivered in Wilmington, making a saving in the cost of transportation in favor of this latter market of $1,20 per bale. The saving in the transportation of other articles will be in the same proportion, and I ask whether this consideration is entitled to no weight in deciding the question now before us? But, Sir, there is another view of this subject entitled to grave consideration. I have already adverted to the deep importance attached to the construction of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the valley of the Yadkin river, commonly called the western road by a large portion of our fellow citizens. It seems to be admitted by every one that the travel on Rail Roads constitutes an important item in their account of profits, and without this advantage, scarcely a Rail Road could be sustained in the State. It is most obvious that if the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road is constructed along the route through Chatham county, it must intersect the route of the Western Rail Road, about forty miles from Fayetteville. At the point of intersection, the travel from the West going North would be intercepted, and turned on the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road, thereby rendering almost profitless (at least so far as the travel of the country is concerned,) about one third of the Western Road.

The bare contemplation of such a result can hardly fail to affect injuriously the Fayetteville and Western Road, and must necessarily operate against subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Company. I ask in sober seriousness, whether the Legislature of North Carolina will permit the most important work of Internal improvement in the State—a work intended and competent to promote the great agricultural interests of the State, in a higher degree than any other improvement, either in progress or in contemplation, to be sacrificed, that the travel through the State may be accelerated something like one or two hours. Gentlemen may attempt to disguise the fact as they please, but the question, now to be decided, is one between the people of North Carolina struggling to cherish and uphold the market towns of their own State, and to open suitable facilities to such towns on the one part, and on the other part chiefly citizens of other States endeavoring to thwart such purpose, and to secure to themselves the benefits of our trade. To this competition I entertain no particular objection, if, by our Legislation, no advantage is given to other towns over our own. If preference be given to either, who can hesitate as to which side it ought to incline? I certainly indulge no prejudice against any market out of the limits of my native State, and I am very unwilling to be misunderstood on this subject. If there is any portion of our people so situated as to make it their interest to seek markets for their produce out of the State, and I admit this to be the case with those whom I have the honor to represent, so far from being disposed to throw obstacles in their way, I would cheerfully afford them every facility to reach such markets. But where a work of Internal Improvement can be effected in our own State, leading to our own market towns, and which will afford to our people equal if not superior advantages to markets abroad, how can we hesitate to give such work the preference? But the scheme which I advocate proposes nothing exclusive in favor of Fayetteville. The Rail Road if conducted through that place, will still leave every one at liberty to go there, or to look elsewhere for a market at which to sell his produce, and it is this option, this choice of markets, combined with the benefits of early intelligence, that so strongly recommend this route over all others.

Mr. Speaker, I mean no disrespect to any one, but it is my deliberate opinion, that if the worst enemy the State of N. Carolina has upon the face of the earth, had deliberately set to work to devise a scheme, to cripple her resources, to repress her energies, and to blight her prospects in the career of advancement, on which I had fondly hoped she was about to enter, none more effectual could have been suggested than the scheme of making a Rail Road from Raleigh to Columbia along any route that shall leave Fayetteville some thirty or forty miles out of the way. Sir, adopt this plan, and what a spectacle for melancholy contemplation will North Carolina exhibit to the world. While sister States are making the most patriotic, praiseworthy and vigorous exertions to cherish, foster and encourage their important market towns—while they are exerting every nerve in this glorious career, which is showering down upon their citizens, all the blessings of wealth, prosperity and happiness, we, regardless of their example, and unmindful of our true interest, permit strangers, whose interest in this matter is adverse to our own, to come in and dictate the policy, as connected with our system of Internal Improvement, which we are to pursue. Such a system of policy, and I say it with emotions of deep sorrow and mortification, must be most grievously injurious to that portion of our people more immediately concerned. It cannot fail to exert a most unhappy influence over our future destiny, and I verily believe would not for a moment be countenanced by any other State of this Union, nor indeed by any other civilized people on earth.

A Monster.—The Legislature of Mississippi has chartered a Bank with a capital of $15,500,000.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

PUBLIC DINNER TO GOV. E. B. DUDLEY.

The citizens of this place, having learned that Gov. Dudley had arrived in town, addressed him, through their committee, the following note:

WILMINGTON, February 7, 1837.

His Excellency E. B Dudley,—Dear Sir: Your fellow citizens and townsmen, as a tribute of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the State, at his first visit among them, after his inauguration, as well as to gratify their own feelings, and as a demonstration of their high personal regard, tender you a public dinner, on Thursday next.

In the liberal principles which have characterized the late session of our Legislature, and your declaration of being the Chief Magistrate of a free people, rather than the subservient instrument of party, they hail the dawn of a new era. They feel full confidence, that the spirit of improving our condition, and raising our respectability as a State, which now animates our citizens, will, under your administration, be cherished and kept alive, and that "old North Carolina," long a hissing and a by-word for inertness, will take a high stand among the industrious and thriving members of the Confederacy.

T. F. DAVIS,
E. P. HALL,
A. ANDERSON,
W. B. MEARES,
J. D. JONES,
R. H. COWAN,
J. WALKER,
JOHN HILL,
T. H. WRIGHT,
JAMES OWEN,
} Committee.

To this note, the following reply was returned by the Governor:

WILMINGTON, February 8, 1837.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor of receiving the invitation given on the part of my fellow citizens and townsmen, to a public dinner on Thursday next, in manifestation of their high personal regard, and in approbation of my declaration of being the Chief Magistrate of a free people, rather than the subservient instrument of party.

Nothing, gentlemen, could afford me more sincere pleasure, than the esteem of my townsmen.—I estimate it above all price; and shall be richly rewarded for any services which I may be enabled to render the State, by sustaining, what I am, I hope, incapable of intentionally forfeiting, their friendly regard.

I am truly gratified to receive their approbation of the course, which I have deemed it my duty to pursue as the Chief Magistrate of the State. However warmly I have been, and yet am, devoted to the principles we have advocated, the sustaining of which, I believe essentially necessary to the preservation of the republican institutions, and best interests of the country; yet, in the event of a conflict of what I should consider otherwise, my course is plain.

The liberal principles which have characterized the last session of our Legislature, are deservedly entitled to our approbation. We have seen none such under our old constitution; and I am confident a new era has opened on the "old North," which will place her proudly by the side of her sisters, and add to the prosperity and happiness of her citizens.

I will do myself the honor of dining with my fellow citizens, on Thursday, while I am, with great respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,
E. B. DUDLEY.

Messrs. T. F. Davis and others, Committee.

On Thursday, at 4 o'clock, the citizens of the town and vicinity, with several invited guests, assembled at St. John's Lodge, and sat down to tables abundantly and tastefully supplied with all that could grace the festive board. Excellent music gave zest to the entertainment. All was hilarity and glee, no incident occurring to mar the festivity of the day. Gen. James Owen presided, assisted by Dr. Thomas H. Wright, Alexander Anderson and Gilbert Potter, Esqs. The following regular toasts were received with repeated and hearty cheering, as were also most of the volunteers.

1. Our Country—Happiest in her political institutions—May she also be happy in the harmony and affection of her children.

Music—*Hail Columbia.*

2. North Carolina—The first to assert the principles of Freedom and Independence—She is again gloriously awake to her domestic melioration and improvement.

Music—*Behold how brightly breaks the Morning.*

3. The General Assembly of 1836-'37—Honor to whom honor is due—It has nobly merged the bickerings of party, and the strong excitements of political controversy, in patriotic advancement of the public weal. Music—*Home, sweet Home.*

4. Our esteemed Guest—He is at home, amongst old friends and associates; and they take pleasure in presenting to him their regards and congratulations on his return to them with merited honor and unbought distinction.

Music—*Friend of my Soul.*

This toast was welcomed with the most enthusiastic expressions of applause and approbation. The cheering having subsided, the Governor arose, and with much feeling, bespoke the indulgence of the company, while he made a few remarks, which, he trusted, might not be considered misplaced or unseasonable on the occasion. He returned his thanks to his fellow citizens for the honor conferred upon him; an honor doubly pleasing to him, as it was apparent to all, it was no partizan offering. With the friends of former days, whose constancy could never be forgotten, others, differing from him in political matters, had, on this occasion, been pleased to unite. In words replete with patriotic feelings, he then adverted to the brightening prospects of the "old North State;" its healthy condition; the enlightened and liberal spirit of its last Legislature; the different works of Internal Improvement contemplated, and now going on within her limits. And then very handsomely alluded to our favorite and rapidly progressing Rail Road; spoke of the force of our great example upon the State generally; that the eye of every friend of Internal Improvement was turned upon us with respect and thankfulness for the energy and liberality with which we have come forward to the great work, &c. &c. But our recollection does not assist us sufficiently, to attempt an outline of his address. On concluding, he offered the following sentiment:

The Citizens of Wilmington—Liberal in their opposition, warm in their friendship, and patriotic in the cause of their country—May success crown all their undertakings.

Music—*Welcome, Royal Charlie.*

5. Our Wives, Sisters, and Sweethearts—
Auld nature swears the lovely dears,
Her noblest work she classes, O:
Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
An' then she made the lasses, O.

Music—*Wilmington Serenade.*

6. The University of North Carolina—Our dear Alma Mater—May she merit and receive the patronage and affection of her children.

Music—*What Fairy like Music.*

7. The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road—The axis upon which turns our future destiny—Our shoulders are at the wheel, and it must on, or crush us in its recoil.

Music—*Rail Road March.*

8. American Enterprize—She wings her eagle flight, against the blaze of every improvement, with an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires.

Music—*American March.*

9. The System of General Education—The means are allotted. The groundwork is laid.—May the superstructure arise in all its anticipated beauty and proportion.

Music—*Nightengale.*

10. The President of the United States, and Heads of Departments.

Music—*President's March.*

11. The Judiciary—Let us execrate the man, who would cast a spot upon its ermine, or wean from it our respect and confidence.

Music—*Green Hills of Tyrol.*

12. Our Abused Army—It looks back to Chippewa, to Bridgewater, to Niagara, and to New Orleans "like the broken winged eagle to the sky, like the subdued warhorse of the Indian, to the prairie."

Music—*Nae Luck about the House.*

13. Our Gallant Navy—Without fear and without reproach.

Music—*Yankee Doodle.*

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, Gen. James Owen—The Fayetteville and Western Rail Road—May success attend its enterprizing projectors, and the East and West will soon be brought within "speaking distance."

Music—*The Union Waltz.*

By the Vice President, Dr. Thomas H. Wright—The memory of our late loved friend and townsman, Joseph A. Hill—who, with a generous heart, liberal views, elevated and devoted patriotism, preeminently co-operated in all undertakings for the welfare of the state; and whose devotion in the cause of Education and Internal Improvement, entitle him to be remembered, at this time, with special honor and gratitude.

Music—*Pleyel's German Hymn.*

By Major John A. Lillington—William H. Haywood, the zealous, eloquent, and successful champion of Internal Improvement—The State owes him her gratitude.

By O. L. Kelly, Esq.—Rip Van Winkle, never so sound asleep, but that our patriotic Governor can shake him wide awake to a sense of his duty.

Music—*Setting on a Rail.*

By Major James T. Miller—"Internal Improvement," conducted by individual enterprize, fostered and protected by a liberal Legislature, is the only sure road to agricultural and commercial prosperity.

By R. H. Cowan, Esq.—The President of the University of North Carolina, David L. Swain.

By a Guest—The town of Wilmington—The industry and energy of her sons, so nobly manifested in her own works of Improvement, amply qualify her as leader in the glorious cause to which the State is at length awakened.

By Capt. Wm. Dougall—North Carolina. Put her resources into action, and she has every thing necessary to cary her products to every quarter of the globe.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

REMARKS OF Mr. CALHOUN,

ON THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO LIMIT THE SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In Senate, February 9th, 1837.

Mr. Calhoun said: I have received, within the last forty-eight hours, a communication from the Chief Magistrate, connected with the bill now before the Senate, of such a nature that duty to myself, as well as to this body, renders it necessary that I should lay it before the Senate.

[Here Mr. C. sent to the Secretary the letter, which was read as follows:]

Washington, Feb. 7th, 1837.

Sir: In the Globe of the 6th inst. I find the report of a speech made by you on the 4th upon the land bill, which contains the following passages, viz:

"Was it not notorious that the President of the United States *himself* had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Yes, the "experiment" (Mr. Calhoun delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculations could not go on, and the price of the public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on." In a former part of your speech, as reported, you say: "The speculation which a particular state of things had given rise to, had been produced by those in power. They had profited by that state of things; and should this bill be passed, it would only consummate their wishes, &c. &c. &c.

Knowing the liabilities of reporters to err in taking down and writing out the speeches of members of Congress, I have made inquiry in relation to the accuracy of this report, and have been furnished with certificates of gentlemen who heard you, affirming that it is substantially correct.

You cannot but be aware, sir, that the imputations which your language conveys are calculated, if believed, to destroy my character as a man, and that the charge is one which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. If I caused the removal of the deposites for the base purpose of enriching myself or my friends by any of the results which might grow out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not to be inflicted upon me. On the contrary, if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact, be a fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty, is too mild for him who wilfully makes it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privilege under which this imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures. That privilege it is in no degree my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the abuse of it. But I exercise only the common right of every citizen, when I inform you, that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular, not having for the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered the offspring of a morbid imagination or of sleepless malice.

I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, honor, and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as it has been uttered—it being the most appropriate mode by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives, that they may institute the necessary proceeding to ascertain the truth or falsehood of your imputation, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will neither do justice to yourself, nor place the matter in a position where justice may be done me by the representatives of the people, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and, before I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c. ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun, United States Senate.

P. S. I herewith enclose you the copies of two notes, verifying the correctness of the report of your speech in the Globe of the 6th inst.

Feb. 7, 1837. A. J.

(No. 1.)

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6, 1837.

At the request of the President of the United States, I hereby certify that I was present in the gallery of the Senate of the United States on Saturday, the 4th instant, during a discussion upon the land bill, and heard some of the remarks of Mr. Calhoun upon that subject, in which the President was charged with being a speculator in Public Lands.

On coming out of the Capitol, the subject was mentioned to me by a friend of the President's.—And my recollection of the words used accorded with what he understood had been said, and which is substantially the same as reported in the Globe of the 6th instant. (Signed)

ARTHUR CAMPBELL.

(No. 2.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1837.

Sir—In answer to your inquiry of me whether Mr. Calhoun, in his remarks on the land bill, on Saturday last, used the words attributed to him by me in the report, which appeared in "the Globe" of yesterday, viz: "Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of public lands?" I would state that I have referred to my short hand notes, and find that such was the language he used according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) W. E. DRAKE.

I certify that No. 1 and No. 2 are true copies of the originals.

Test: A. JACKSON, Jr.

I do not intend, (said Mr. C.) in what I propose to say, to comment on the character or the language of this extraordinary letter. It has excited in my bosom but one feeling—that of pity for the weakness of its author, contempt for his menace, and humiliation that one occupying the office which he does, should place himself in a situation so unworthy his exalted station. Nor do I intend to invoke the interposition of the Senate to protect the privilege attached to a Senator from one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy, which has been outraged in my person. I seek no aid to defend my own privileges; and, so far from being intimidated, I shall be emboldened to express myself with greater freedom, if possible, to denounce the corruption of the Administration, or the violation of the laws and of the constitution, in consequence of this attempt to restrain the free exercise of the right of expressing my opinions upon all subjects concerning the public interest, secured to me by the constitution. I leave to the Senate to determine what measures the preservation of their own privileges demand.

Much less do I intend to comply with the request, or demand, made of me. Demand has no place between equals, and I hold myself within my constitutional privilege, at least equal to the Chief Magistrate himself. I, as a legislator, have a right to investigate and pronounce upon his conduct, and to condemn his acts freely, whenever I consider them to be in violation of the laws and of the constitution. I, as a Senator, may *judge him;* he can never judge me.

My object is to avail myself of the occasion to reiterate what I said, as broadly and fully as I uttered them on a former occasion, here in my place, where alone I am responsible, and where the friends of the President will have an opportunity to correct my statement, if erroneous, or to refute my conclusions, if not fairly drawn. I spoke without notes, and it may be that I may omit something which I said on the former occasion that may be deemed material, or to express myself less full and strongly than I then did. If so, I will thank any Senator to remind me, so that my statement now may be as strong and as full as then.

If my memory serves me, I opened my remarks, when I spoke formerly, by stating that so many and so subtle were the devices by which those who were in power could, in these times, fleece the people, without their knowing it, that it was almost enough to make a lover of his country despair of its liberty. I then stated that I knew of no measure which could better illustrate the truth of this remark, than the one now before us. Its professed object is to restrict the sales of public land, in order, as is avowed, to prevent speculation; and, by consequence, the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the Treasury. The measure is understood to be an administration measure. I then stated that, so far from preventing speculation, it would, in fact, but consummate the greatest speculation which this country have ever witnessed—a speculation originating in a state of things of which those in power were the authors; by which they had profited; and which this measure, should it become a law, would but complete. I then asked what had caused such an extraordinary demand for public land, that the sales should have more than quintrupled within the last three years?—and said that, to answer this question, we must look to the state of the currency. That it was owing to the extraordinary increase of bank paper, which had filled to repletion all the channels of circulation. The Secretary had estimated this increase, within that period, from six dollars and fifty cents per individual, to ten dollars. I believe the increase to be much greater—the effects of which have been to double the price of every article, which has not been kept down by some particular cause. In the meantime the price of public land has remained unaltered, at one dollar and twenty five cents the acre; and the natural consequence was, that this excessive currency overflowed upon the public land, and has caused those extraordinary speculations which it is the professed object of the bill to prevent.

I then asked what had caused this inundation of paper? The answer was, the Experiment. (I love to remind the gentleman of the word,) which had removed the only restrictions that existed against the issue of bank paper. The consequence was predicted at the time—it was foretold that banks would multiply almost without number, and pour forth their issues without restriction or limitation. These predictions were at the time unheeded, their truth now begins to be realized.

The experiment commenced by a transfer of the public funds from where they were placed by law and where they were under its safeguard and protection, to banks which were under the sole and unlimited control of the Executive. The effect was a vast increase of Executive patronage, and the opening a field of speculation, in describing which, in anticipation, I pronounced it to be so ample, that Rothschild himself might envy the opportunity which it afforded. Such it has proved to be.

The administration has profited by this vast patronage, and the prejudice which it has excited against *the bank*, as the means of sustaining themselves in power. It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks, in illustration of this. The truth of the statement is known to all the Senators, who have daily witnessed the party topics which have been drawn from this fruitful source. I then remarked, that, if rumor were to be trusted it was not only in a political point of view that those in power had profited by the vast means put in the hands of the Executive by the experiment; they had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view. It has been frequently stated, and not contradicted, that many in high places, are among the speculators in public lands; and that even an individual connected with the President himself, one of his nephews, was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. McLemore.

Having established these points, I next undertook to show that this bill would consummate those speculations, and establish the political ascendancy which the experiment had given to the Administration. In proof of the former, I availed myself of the declaration of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, who had stated that the speculators had already purchased and held a vast amount of public land, not less, as I understand him, than twenty five or thirty millions of acres, and that if this bill did not pass, the scenes of the last two years would be repeated in this and the coming year. I then undertook to show, from the showing of the Chairman himself, that these speculations would prove ruinous without the aid of this bill. He had stated that the annual demand for public land, resulting from our increased population, could not exceed five millions of acres.

Now, assuming that the quantity on hand is thirty millions of acres, there would be six years' supply in the hands of speculators, even if the land offices of the United States be closed; and that if the bill did not pass, according to his showing, it would take double or treble the time to dispose of the lands, which, in that case, will be in the hands of speculators. All must see the certain ruin, in that event, of those who have borrowed money to speculate in land; particularly if the sales of public land should be free and open to every one, as it now is, to purchase to the extent of his means. I next showed that the contest was between the Government, as a dealer in public land, and the speculators; that they held in market at least an equal quantity in value to that which the Government now has offered for sale, and that every restriction imposed upon the sales of Government land, must of necessity increase the advantages of its rival dealers.

I then showed that very onerous and oppressive restrictions, of an odious character, upon the sales of the public lands, would be imposed, if the bill should pass. No one thereafter could purchase land of the Government without license—a license, in my opinion, as offensive and odious as would be a license on the press. To obtain this license, the oath of the applicant was required, and then it could only be obtained on payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which the citizen may now receive a grant for, for one dollar. After he had made his purchase, the following simple. After he had made his purchase, the following authority of his license, the purchaser was required to comply with the condition of settlement, cultivation, and must, within the period of five years, prove to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver, who are made high judicial officers, before compliance with these conditions, before he could receive his title; and if he failed to comply, by accident or otherwise, he forfeits both the purchase money and the land. I stated that this was a tax on the actual settler; so much so, that any solvent man would prefer to give the specie dollars per acre for land of the same quality, giving the Government one dollar and twenty-five cents for a license, with these conditions.

Having established this point, I then proceeded to show that it would increase vastly the power of the Government in the new States, if disposed to exercise this patronage for political purposes. That they would so use it, we have ample proof in the past conduct of the Administration, and in the principles which have been openly avowed by its friends. A former Senator from this State, high in the confidence of the party, and Chief Magistrate of that State, had openly declared, in his place on this floor, that to the victors belongs the spoils; for which he was reprimanded at the time, by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster,) in a manner worthy of his distinguished talents. Assuming, then, that this power would be exercised with a view to political influence, I showed, that it would place a majority, and a number of the citizens of the new States not less than one hundred thousand, in a state of complete dependence on the Receiver, and vassalage to the Government.

These are the sentiments which I delivered on a former occasion, and which I now repeat to the full extent—omitting nothing that I said, as far as connected with the letter of the President; and for the delivery of which, my conduct, as a Senator, and those of this body, have been grossly outraged.

Mr. Grundy and Mr. Walker rose and stated that they had been attentive listeners during the debate alluded to in the President's letter, and corroborated the correctness of Mr. C.'s statement of what he said on that occasion.

Mr. Calhoun then said that he was pleased to what had been said, and that all might judge from their statement and the acquiescence, what little cause the President had for the attack upon his privilege, and that of the Senate, in applying language to him which is never used in intercourse between gentlemen, and better suited to the purlieus of Billingsgate than to the mansion of the Chief Magistrate.

The following account of what followed the above, is from a correspondent of the New York Express:

Here *ensued a long pause*. The question on the Land Bill *seemed about* to be taken, when Mr. Clay arose with great *coolness of manner*, but in his voice evidently betokening much suppressed feeling. Mr. Clay was glad Mr. C. had obtained no redress for a breach of privilege in the Senate. He acted as he thought proper, and stated. He hoped no opposition member would make any such call. It rested with the Senate to vindicate itself,—to vindicate the Freedom of Debate,—and to keep its halls clear of all improper instruments from the Executive Department of the Government. Upon the majority rested responsibility. That majority ever could do as it pleased. But what could it do now? It had already by its acts upon the Expunging Resolution shut its own mouth. If the President wished to enter its Halls, and drive a member with the sword or soldiery from his seat,—what could it do after expunging thus far its records, and this resolution set upon all who should speak against Executive Power. Why, the President would be an outraged Senate what gentlemen in the House had said, "Go to the House,—go to the Representatives of the People. Talk not to me of rights. If you choose to impeach me, the Senate is there, but have a care you do not expose your opinion upon my conduct, before I am convicted, peached, for you are the judges to decide my case."

In all of this, Mr. Clay was most powerful. The Senate sat thunderstruck as it were, and the concluding remark, that the majority of the Senate had the responsibility, and should say what course that majority pleased, broke his spirit-stirring address. *The Senate sat for a minute sat in perfect silence*,—and the deathlike silence was only broken by a low voice from the President *pro tem.*, that no proposition was before the Senate. I have witnessed many exciting scenes in Congress, but I never witnessed one more intensely interesting than this. The fear in the Senate was most eloquent. It was the fear, timidity—of the now over-shadowing power of Executive Power, and the awful degradation to which the Senate is reduced! It was compressed into a minute's reading. Not a Senator on the majority moved! I venture to say, a man in his heart condemned this act of the majority, but not one of the majority *dared to express their thoughts.*

ABOLITION—DEEP AND RANK.

The facts which we are about to state are well calculated to open the eyes and ears, and arouse the vigilance of the people. It will scarcely be believed by those who rely upon the Van Buren party for their information, that the legislative body of any State would give up its halls to the fanatics for the purpose of holding their meetings, and carrying on their treasonable designs against the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South; yet, strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that this has been done by the House of Representatives of Massachusetts; and the Anti-Slavery Society of that State, held their annual meeting in their hall on the 25th ult. More than this, the infamous foreign emissary, *Dresser*, who was arrested and lynched in Nashville last summer, was permitted to deliver an *incendiary address* from the *Speaker's chair*, to an audience of *more than five thousand persons!!!* This is not all. We have seen a letter from Boston, from a high source, which imparts the following facts, startling as they are in themselves, and of a character of still deeper importance, as the language is, after detailing an account of these proceedings, ☞ "*I am afraid you all I think and all I know on that subject; but by and by it must come out, astounding of the South!*"

Here is evidence strong and clear. The South we have long believed, and of which we have often warned our readers, that the great part of the danger in the North a wide and deep and strong current running against the South, the appalling influence of which can only be resisted by firmness, decision, union, and sleepless vigilance on the part of the slave holding States. Comment is unnecessary.

Raleigh Register.

Senator McKean not an Expunger.—General McKean has sent to the Legislature of his State, (Pennsylvania,) a letter declaring that had he been in his seat when the Expunging Resolutions were passed, he *should have voted against them.* That is as it should be. General McKean has redeemed his State from an infinite deal of disgrace, and done himself honor. The House of Representatives in Pennsylvania are called upon his letter. We hope its independence and honesty may do them good.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

NOTHER RIOT AND MOB.
riot and mob has disgraced our city.—
ing notice was extensively published on

EAD, MEAT, RENT, FUEL!
PRICES MUST COME DOWN!
f the People Shall be Heard, and Will
Prevail!
People will meet in the PARK, *Rain or*
o'clock, on MONDAY Afternoon,
into the Cause of the present unexam-
s, and to devise a suitable Remedy. All
Humanity, determined to resist Monop-
Extortioners, are invited to attend.
AQUES, DAN'L GORHAM,
HELD, JOHN WINDT,
ROBERTSON, ALEX'R MING, Jun.
HAYWARD, ELIJAH F. CRANE.
k, Feb. 10, 1837.

ening Post in particular spoke in
tion of the meeting, and it was
many of our good citizens that it
e a riot. To call the populace
season like the present, when
oor of the city are suffering, on
f Bread, was well calculated to
eir passions. The meeting was
ome two or three thousand as-
What the proceedings were we
eard, but we presume they did
mend a riot,—(such, however,
ffect.) As soon as the meeting
many of the persons present as-
gether and repaired to Eli Hart
tore in Washington, near Court-
et, where they congregated into a
mob. It is well known that Mr.
ough only an agent, has his large
ed with several thousand bbls. of
ey soon demolished the doors and
ning the bbls. of flour into the
aking in the heads and scattering
ts to the winds. Some were en-
rolling it away, others in filling
and boxes, and running with it in
ection. Most of it, however, was
nto the street, and opposite to the
flour was knee deep.
t number of barrels of Flour were
t of the second story windows and
o atoms. The mob had entire pos-
f the premises until after 7 o'clock.
ce officers to the number of a dozen
repaired to the spot, but were driven
some injury. We were silent
rs for a considerable portion of the
til we noticed, as we thought, a fa-
pportunity, and with a few citizens
s, undertook to arrest the progress
ob. We were, however, so few in
that in a fight which lasted a few
, we were very roughly handled by
and were fortunate to escape with
limb.—They were, so far as we
serve, the whole of them Foreigners.
y to one hundred were active ath-
, using their utmost exertions to
property. They were however,
d by perhaps five hundred others
tive, but who rendered every aid
stance.
mob retained entire possession of
store unmolested until they were
They then raised a shout of
" no doubt intended for Messrs. A.
h & Co., flour merchants on the
side of the town, viz. at the corner
d and Water streets. On taking
rcuit, however, they came to the
S. H. Herrick & Co., on the corner
r street and Coentis Slip, and seeing
of Flour Store, they commenced
a volley of brick bats through the
story windows, they then obtained a
der, and with the ends broke in the
d rolled some thirty or forty bbls.
into the street. While they were
at this point, a sufficient number of
had started en masse from the Hall,
the Aldermen and Assistants and
eace officers at their head, went
Hart's store, where they put the
under the care of watchmen.
nob at Herrick's store got news of
e of the civil authority, and imme-
dispersed—a large number of persons
prehended in the street with bags
es of flour, and lodged in Bride-
t none of the ring leaders, or very
e captured. At about 7 o'clock,
ary, which the Mayor had ordered
embled, but before they reached the
e citizens had effectually put down
We should judge that from Mr.
ore some two or three hundred
ad been destroyed. We fear this
was not his worst loss. His
room was completely riddled—
ok and paper that they could lay
nds on was destroyed. We had an
t opportunity of witnessing the
nob, and are convinced that five
at Mr. Hart's store would have
this riot; one ball would probably
ispersed the rioters. We have no
hat the call made at the head of this
has been the whole cause of the dis-
e, and we have not any doubt that
Police been as efficient as they ought
been, it would have been suppressed
moments.
writing the above, our Reporter
us that Mr. Alex. Ming, Jr. and
er person addressed the meeting, and
e of the speakers alluded to Mr. Hart,
probably fixed their attention on him
repaired immediately to his store.
Bloodgood with a posse of officers
arly on the ground, but were beat off,
persons they arrested were rescued
mob. A great force of military and
fficers were on duty during the night,
city was perfectly quiet.

RIOTERS—SECOND DAY.
Park in the vicinity of the Police
was crowded throughout the greater
yesterday by persons, some impelled
by mere curiosity, and others who
d to take an interest in the proceed-
the Police Court.
rge number of persons were arrested
the previous night; the examinations,
were conducted with perseverance
out the day by all the Magistrates,
d in the commitment of twenty-seven
s, who were identified as having par-
d in the riot.

cts of the Mob.—Flour, we are told,
rapid advance yesterday. Sales of
n to good, Western brands, were
t $11 87½ to $12 per barrel, which
dvance of from three to four shillings
rrel.

ank Warrants for sale here.

Next Congress.—We understand that the Hon. A. H. Shepperd, Representative in Congress from the Caswell District, in this State, is to be opposed by John Hill, Esq. of Stokes, recently an Elector on the Van Buren Ticket.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Duel was fought a few days since, near Alexandria, between Mr. Schley, of the Maryland Legislature, and Wm. Cost Johnson, late a Member of Congress from that State. The former was attended by Messrs. Jenifer and Pickens, and the latter by Mess. Wise and Campbell, of S. C. On the first fire, both parties were wounded—Mr. Schley in the thigh, and Mr. Johnson in the knee. A reconcilation then took place.

We are happy to find the following auspicious intimation in a journal so well advised as the Richmond Enquirer generally is, in all that relates to the views of the Administration party in Congress. The paragraph appears in that print of Saturday last:

"We are informed that Congress will scarcely, at present go to war with Mexico, and that milder measures will be proposed than those which are suggested by the President's message."

The celebrated Race Horse, HENRY, died a few days since, in Hanover county, Va. from an enlargement of the Spleen.
Raleigh Register.

We have been requested to direct the attention of our citizens to the necessity which will soon exist for a spacious and commodious Hotel in this place. We understand that the Rail Road Company have resolved forthwith to establish a daily line of stages between this place and Halifax, and a line of steam packets, to ply between our town and Charleston. To meet the increased travel consequent upon the establishment of these lines, additional accommodations will be necessary, and as they go into operation as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made, it is advisable that prompt measures be adopted.
Wilmington Advertiser.

Alabama.—The editor of the Montgomery Advertiser represents the money market to be in a deplorable plight in that State. He says "a general suspicion seems to pervade all ranks of the community in regard to monied transactions;" and that a general bankruptcy seems inevitable. The editor concludes, and we think justly, that speculation is at the bottom of all this, and that some are "fattening while others are growing lean." Many of our citizens have emigrated to Alabama, in whose welfare their friends here feel a deep interest. It is to be feared too, that many who were doing well here, have not bettered their condition, and are ready to say, with us, "give us the old North State, yet."
Raleigh Standard.

Red River Raft.—In removing this great obstacle to the navigation of this river, Capt. Shreve reports that he has expended $157,388. There have been 151 miles of the raft removed, and the removal of nine more will complete the work, which will probably be finished in April.

Flour.—Meetings have been held in some of our towns, which condemn speculations in the article of flour, as inhuman. A subscription paper has been got up in Marblehead, the subscribers to which agree not to use wheat flour, until the price is reduced to $8 per barrel.

Goods.—The England has a full cargo but a comparatively small proportion of dry goods; only six or seven hundred packages, against two thousand received by the Pennsylvania, the previous packet.

Letters from houses at Liverpool speak of the impossibility of filling up the ships which were loading early in January.—These facts are of great importance, as they confirm what had before been presumed, that the great bulk of dry goods for this season has already arrived. On the subject of money in England the letters are favorable, and express the expectation that after the dividends were paid, the rate of interest would probably decline half per cent.—*Journal of Commerce.*

"Recall of Governor Cass."—In reference to the rumor lately given in several papers, of President Jackson's displeasure at and intended recall of Gov. Cass, our minister to France, the Metropolitan of yesterday says:—

"We have the President's authority for declaring that the rumor thus conveyed has not the least foundation in truth. The President's confidence in the honor, integrity, and ability of Governor Cass, is entirely unaffected by the absurd newspaper rumors of recent circulation."

We understand that E. C. Delevan, Esq., of Albany, has made a donation to the Temperance Society, of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.—This is a noble donation, and, if the expenditure is confined to *judicious* operations, may be the cause of much good.
N. Y. Commercial.

The number of segars smoked in the U. States in the year 1835, was seventy-six millions seven hundred and sixty-one thousand.

Geographical Accuracy.—The last Blackwood, (for January,) has a somewhat vituperative article against democracy and this country, in the course of which reference is made to "the three states of Georgia, *New Orleans*, and North Carolina.

The Gambler's Fate.—The keeper of a faro bank and roulette table, in Mobile, named W. W. Charles, and commonly spoken of as Dr. Charles, was murdered near the theatre, in that city, on the night of the 3d inst. as he was going home. The object of the murderers was to plunder him of the money which he carried about him, supposed to be nearly $3000. Besides the money they took his watch and fur cap. He was found in the morning lying in the street, insensible but living; his skull was fractured by severe blows from some heavy weapon, and he died on the morning of the 5th. The place in which the deed was perpetrated, was one of the most frequented in Mobile. Yet the murderers effected their object and escaped unmolested. Two persons had been arrested on suspicion.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1837.

Our Rail Road.—We have heretofore had occasion to copy from the Rutherford Gazette the most kindly expressions in reference to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. The following is another article to the same effect. Those repeated expressions of interest lead us to anticipate strong aid from this quarter.

FROM THE RUTHERFORDTON GAZETTE.

FAYETTEVILLE & WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Every true friend of North Carolina must rejoice at the determination of the Legislature to give to this project such assistance as is contained in the act which we publish to-day. The citizens of Fayetteville and Salisbury celebraated the passage of the act by illuminations and the firing of cannon, and well may they rejoice, not only because of the benefits they themselves will receive, but because no measure is better calculated to develope the resources and give character and influence to the State.

Whatever halo may have been thrown around the Charleston and Cincinnati Road, by the genius and talent and wealth and character which has been enlisted in its support, by the magnitude and boldness of the enterprize, and by the prodigious amount of capital necessary for its completion, the advantages to be reaped by North Carolina from it, when compared to those which the Fayetteville and Western Road must inevitably secure to our State, are almost insignificant. The Charleston and Cincinnati Road will pass through a section of country completely encompassed by mountains, having a market at home for almost the whole of its products, and containing scarcely a particle of mineral wealth. The Fayetteville Road will traverse the most fertile portion of the State, abounding in agricultural and mineral wealth, and destitute of a home market.—The former, unless located according to the pledges which were given before our State could be induced to pass the charter, and before our citizens would agree to contribute any thing from their stores towards its construction—and we have but slight hopes that those pledges will be redeemed—will, if it affects us at all, bind us to S. Carolina, place our funds at her control, and subject our interests to laws in whose passage we have no voice. The latter will build up our own State and be subject to our own laws. In the one case our funds will be expended in developing our own unknown resources, in building up cities and concentrating capital within our own limits. In the other our very life blood will be drawn to gratify the cupidity of those who have very few feelings of sympathy with us, and who have not one particle of regard for our interests. Can any one hesitate to decide to which of these projects he will give his support? Is not one the *North Carolina* project? Is it not the duty of every good citizen to prefer the interests of his own State, his own country, to that of all others? For our own part, we supported the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, not *solely* because it would identify the interests of the South and West, and build a commercial metropolis for our sister State, but also, because we thought that if located as we supposed from the declarations of one, and the *professional opinion* of another one of South Carolina's gifted sons, the enterprize of which we are now speaking would be promoted. We fear that we have been *cheated* in this matter. If we have, we hope by the zeal and labor which we promise to embark in support of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, to compensate for the little evil—little from our fortunate lack of influence—we have done in advocating liberal subscriptions to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road. If, however, South Carolina will redeem her pledges—*implied* if not express, if she will but exhibit one spark of liberality, both enterprizes may be so conducted as to render them mutually beneficial to each other, and to unite the two States by the strongest ties of interest; and yet, strange to say, it is doubtful whether this end will be attained, although so easily reached. Whatever course others may take, we shall labor for the interests of North Carolina first of all others; and we know of no method in which our labors are likely to be of more avail than by urging our citizens to put forth their utmost energies in support of the Cape Fear and Western Rail Road.

Washington's Birth Day.—The anniversary of the birth of Washington was appropriately noticed yesterday by the Fayetteville Independent Company.

The Newbern Spectator inquires "what has become of the Representative of that District in Congress?" [Gen. Jesse Speight.] We, too, have felt some curiosity on the subject. We saw his arrival in Washington announced several weeks after the session commenced; and the next we heard of him was in North Carolina. We hope the Spectator does not feel inclined to complain of the absence of Gen. Speight. For our part we think the District has not been so well off for several years.

Hon. Wm. B. Shepard.—We regret to find that this able representative of the Edenton District in Congress, declines a re-election.

The President and Gen. Scott.—The President has *disapproved* of the opinion of the Court, acquitting Gen. Scott;—because it does not report the *facts* of the case, but leaves them to be gathered from the mass of testimony;—because the opinion is argumentative;—because it animadverts on the letter of Gen. Jessup to F. P. Blair, which the President says was wholly unauthorized, and a subject beyond its jurisdiction. He therefore remands the opinion back to the Court, for amendment in these particulars.

The Newbern Spectator.—Robert G. Moore, Esq. has retired from the Editorial management of this paper, which will hereafter be conducted by John I. Pasteur, Esq. Its politics undergo no change.

Texas.—The Senate refused to take up Mr. Watkin's resolution for recognizing the independence of Texas, by a vote of 32 to 12.

The Indian War.—We received a few days ago, by the Express Mail, intelligence of the surrender of Oseola, and consequent termination of the Seminole War. But this was speedily followed up by a positive contradiction, on the authority of officers direct from the army. The following intelligence *is* to be relied on:

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Col. Andrews, U. S. Army, arrived at St. Augustine, 11th inst. express, and informs that Gen. Jessup had an engagement with the Indians, which lasted two days. On the second day Jumper and Alligator came in under a flag of truce, and surrendered themselves, stating that the Indians were in a distressed situation, and anxious for peace.

During the engagement, four U. S. soldiers and four Indians, were killed—*one hundred Indians and Negroes were taken prisoners.* Col. Andrews informs that Jumper and Alligator appointed the 18th inst. as a day to conclude a treaty at Dade's Battle Ground, and had despatched expresses to the Indians to inform them of the arrangement. They stated that Powell was on an island in the Withlacoochee, with about one hundred and fifty followers; they supposed that he would come to terms, and should he refuse, they would point out where he was. All hostilities were to cease by both parties until after the 18th inst.

In addition to the above, it appears that Gen. Jessup's army had returned to Dade's battle ground, after an absence of 16 days; and that a Chief named Cooper, a leader of the negroes, and his son, were killed at the above skirmish. It is the general belief that a final removal of the Indians will now be effected, without further bloodshed. They have been much harrassed by the establishment of our depots, and the movements of our troops, and are in great want of corn, having raised little or none the past season. The Indians who came in with the flag of truce, assert that Oseola is left with but few followers, he having become very unpopular with them, on account of not being willing to conform strictly to their mode of warfare.—He refused his countenance to the massacre of prisoners, and to the murdering of women and children, and also condemned the practice of burning and laying waste plantations, declaring that he fought for his home, and was desirous of fighting fairly.

From the Creek war, in Alabama, we learn, that a further capture had been made of 87 Indians and 73 stand of arms—only one Indian was killed. The prisoners were all lodged in Tuskegee jail. It was expected that the disturbance would be quelled in about two weeks.

CONGRESS.—Great excitement was caused in Washington, by the rejection of the following resolution, being one of those introduced to censure Mr. Adams:

Resolved, That any member who shall hereafter present any petition from the slaves of this Union ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the House, the rights of the Southern States, and unfriendly to the Union.

It appears that the Southern members considered the rejection of this resolution as *affirming* the right of Slaves to petition Congress, not considering, as we did, that the rejection grew out of the false position in which the House had placed itself by the violence of the proposed course of proceedings against Mr. Adams, by his powerful defence of himself, and by the weariness of the whole subject produced by four long days, wasted in its discussion. The Southern members had a meeting, and it was expected would have taken strong steps on the subject, but fortunately on the next day Mr. Taylor of New York moved a reconsideration, which was carried, 159 to 45. The House then passed the following resolution, 160 to 35, viz:

Resolved, That this House cannot receive said petition without disregarding its own dignity, the rights of a large class of citizens of the South and West, and the Constitution of the United States.

And also the following, 162 to 18, viz:

Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition secured to the citizens of the U. States by the Constitution.

Those who voted against this resolution were, Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Beaumont, Borden, Darlington, Denny, Haley, Hazeltine, Ingersoll, Wm. Jackson, Janes, Love, Parker, Phillips, Potts, Russell, Slade, Sloane.

So the impending storm was allayed, to the satisfaction of almost all parties.

As soon as this question was happily disposed of, the House took up the subject of Whitney's contempt, in refusing to appear before the Committee. One day was spent in determining that Whitney should appear to answer for the contempt.

On Wednesday, after some tedious preliminary proceedings, the examination of witnesses summoned by Whitney, commenced, and was continued through that day, and the whole of the two following, and had not then been concluded. These witnesses were, Messrs. Martin, Fairfield, Gillet, and Hamer, members of the Committee in which the affair between Mr. Peyton and Whitney took place, and W. D. Lewis of Philadelphia, and J. T. Sullivan of Washington. It is remarkable that Mr. Garland of Va. the Chairman of the Committee, and an Administration man, was not summoned by Whitney, and it is supposed that he is rather more scrupulous than the others. F. S. Key and Walter Jones, Esqs. attended Whitney as his counsel. The evidence has not been published; but the Intelligencer says of it, "that the bearing of the questions put by the accused to witnesses summoned by him has been to impeach the course of Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton in the select committee, whilst the bearing of the questions which they in turn have desired to propound to the same witnesses is to suggest a charge of combination, or understanding, among the Members of Congress, and others, out of the House, to exonerate the accused, and place *them* in an invidious light before the country."

This is a most deplorable waste of valuable time, for the House had but twelve days more to sit, when we last heard, and there was no knowing how many of these would be spent in this matter. Four days lost on Mr. Adams, and four more on Whitney, and scarcely any time left for all the important business of the session.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun's bill to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, on condition of their paying over to the United States one-third of the proceeds, has been laid on the table, by a vote of 26 to 20, after undergoing considerable debate, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Sevier, Walker, Tipton, Benton, and Robinson supported, and Messrs. Webster, Niles, Southard, Hubbard, and Buchanan opposed it.

The Senate has passed Mr. Benton's grand Fortification bill; and his bill to increase the army.

Gen. Scott.—Resolutions have been introduced in both Houses, calling on the President for copies of the proceedings of the Military Court at Frederick, in the case of Gen. Scott.

The Stock of the Charlestom and Hamburg Rail Road has lately been increased 8000 shares, and when the books were opened for the purpose, 12,045 shares were subscribed in two days, the subscription being confined to the old Stockholders. This is a cheering evidence of the success of the work.

Executive Council.—The Council met in this City, on Thursday last, to advise with the Governor concerning the appointment of three Commissioners of the Literary Fund, and two members of the Board of Internal Improvement. The following Councillors were in attendance, viz: Allen Rogers, of Wake, Geo. Williamson, of Caswell, Allen Goodwin, of Chatham, Charles E. Johnston, of Chowan, and Archibald H. Davis, of Franklin.

Gov. Dudley nominated, as Commissioners of the Literary Fund, Ebenezer Pettigrew, of Tyrrell, David W. Stone and Charles Manly, of Raleigh; and, as members of the Board of Internal Improvement, Cadwallader Jones, of Hillsboro' and William D. Mosely, of Lenoir. The appointments were confirmed by the Council, without a dissenting voice.

Francis L. Dancey, Esq. of Tarborough, having declined accepting the appointment of Councillor, conferred upon him by the Legislature, Gov. Dudley, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Assembly, nominated James W. Clark, Esq. of the same town, to fill the vacancy; but the Council did not act upon the nomination, entertaining some doubt of their power to fill vacancies in their own body. No other business coming before them, the Council adjourned.

It will be seen from the nomination made by Gov. Dudley, that he adheres in practice to the pledge made in his Inaugural, that he should always act as the Governor of the STATE and not of a PARTY.—*Ral. Reg.*

A Good Beginning.—It will be recollected that the Legislature ordered a portion of its Surplus Revenue to be applied to the redemption of the Scrip, issued by the State in 1836, to raise money to take the Stock reserved for it in the Bank of the State. Immediately, on the adjournment of the Legislature, Gov. Dudley appointed Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, our late Treasurer, a Commissioner, to proceed to Washington for the purpose, if practicable, of carrying the wishes of the Legislature into effect.—We are highly gratified to state, that Gen. Patterson has succeeded in accomplishing the object of his mission, *indirectly*, by the purchase of Three hundred thousand dollars worth of Stock of the State of Alabama, which the Secretary of War has agreed to receive, in lieu of that amount of N. C. Stock held by him in trust for the Cherokee Indians. So that the State is now, by this operation, entirely relieved from debt.—*Ral. Register.*

Murder.—A shocking Murder was perpetrated in Franklin county a few days since. A man, by the name of BURNETT, shot his brother's son, and killed him instantly, under circumstances of great aggravation. He immediately fled.—*Ib.*

Needham Howell, the murderer of his mother, for whose apprehension, Governor Dudley offered a Reward, has been arrested, and is now in confinement at Wilmington, to await his trial.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The appointments for the Public Printing are as follows:

Weston R. Gales, Editor of the Register, Printer of the Journals.

Thomas Loring, Editor of the Standard, Printer to the next General Assembly.

Thomas J. Lemay, Editor of the Star, Printer of the Laws and Resolutions.
Raleigh Star.

More Land Office Knaves.—Our correspondent at Kalamazoo, Michigan, has sent us a letter dated Jan. 25, from which we make the following extract:

"The persons employed in the land office at Gonia, have been detected in defrauding Government to a large amount. They entered several hundred of the choicest lots, and employed agents to sell them at the East. The affair has produced a great excitement here, and will probably lead to an investigation of the transactions of this office."—*N. Y. Express.*

MARRIED,

At Mount Pleasant, near Windsor, Bertie county, by M. Ryan, Esq. Mr. JAMES JONES, of Marengo county, Alabama, to Miss SARAH E. PUGH, of Bertie county.

In Moore County, on Thursday last, by Samuel C. Bruce, Esq., Mr. JAMES DALRYMPLE, to Miss CHERRY DOWD, daughter of Cornelius Dowd, Esq.

DIED,

In Brownsville, Ten., Mrs. MARY ASHE, wife of Mr. Samuel P. Ashe, formerly of this county.

In Sumter County, Ala., on the 12th ultimo, Mrs. SARAH McDONALD, consort of Malcom McDonald, Esq., formerly of Bladen County, N. C., but for the last ten months of Sumter County, Ala. She has left to lament their irreparable loss, an afflicted husband and a numerous offspring, with an extensive circle of relations and friends. In the various relations of life, we may truly say, that she was exemplary; as a wife, she was dutiful, as a mother, indulgent, and as a Christian, her piety was sincere. We have every reason to hope that she enjoys through a Saviour, the rewards of a well spent life in a happy immortality above.
Communicated.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 23.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	40 a 45
Ditto, apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	11 a 13	Sugar, brown,	8a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton, (new)	12½ a 15	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 25
Flaxseed,	1 30 a 1 50	Bale Rope,	10a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45a 50	Whiskey,	55a 57
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25a 30

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 15, Steamer Henrietta, with Tow Boats Henry Clay and Diligence, with Salt, Sugar, Dry Goods, &c., for Hall & Johnson, Curtis & Myrover, Jas. G. & J. H. Cook, William S. Latta, Charles T. Haigb, C. J. Orrell, George McNeill, P. P. Johnson, John E. Patterson, George B. Atkins, Edward J. Hale, Willkings & Belden, Joseph Baker, John Huske & Son, C. A. McMillan, Josiah Bebee, John Crow, and W. Mitchell, of this place; and for W. J. & T. C. Smith, Lindsey & Smith, H. P. Barnes & Co., Mordecs & McKinnon, H. A. London, Will. Blalock, J. McDaniel, D. McDiarmid, J. Harr, A. Hill, J. McNeill, and D. McNeill, of the interior.

Departed, Feb. 18. Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Lard, Oats, Bacon, Corn, &c. for Sundry persons of this place.

Temperance Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society, in the Methodist Epis. Church, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Citizens and Strangers are invited to attend.

S. T. HAWLEY, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 23.

Sunday School Notice.

THE Cumberland County Sunday School Union will hold its Annual Meeting in the Presbyterian Church, on Friday 17th March next, at 12 o'clock (M.) It is all important that *each* School should send one delegate, and a full report; and it is hoped that no School belonging to the Union will neglect to do so.

H. LEETE, Sec'y.

February 21, 1837. 29 3t.

Lost or Mislaid,

FOUR Notes, given me by Wm. Mitchell, Esq. for Fifteen Dollars each, payable quarterly to my order from the 1st April, 1836. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for said Notes, I having this day been paid by Mr. Mitchell.

F. J. CUTLAR.

February 21, 1837. 1w.

For Rent,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mr James Mahoney, on Gillespie street; possession given the first March. For terms apply at this office, or to

A. BAILEY.

February 22, 1837. 29 3w

DENTAL SURGERY.

Dr. Pleasants

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville that he has arrived, and can be found for a short time at the Lafayette Hotel.

Having engagements in other places to fulfil previous to leaving this State, he would suggest to those who may wish to avail themselves of his services, the propriety of applying speedily.

February 18 29 f

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the residence of Mr. Charles B. Jones, about one mile North of the town of Fayetteville, all his

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

ALSO,

Cows, Calves, Bacon, &c.

TERMS, CASH. It is particularly requested that purchasers will be prepared to settle their bills as soon as the Sale is over.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. Auctioneers.

February 21. 29 1w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Trustee, in and by a certain deed of trust, made and executed by John C. Latta, for the benefit of his creditors therein named; hereby notifies all those indebted to the said John C. Latta, by note, account, or otherwise, to discharge the same immediately, as no indulgence will be extended.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Trustee.*

February 15, 1837. 29 3w

STEAMER CLARENDON

And Tow Boats.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to

C. J. ORRELL, *Ag't.*

Feb. 22, 1836. 29 tf.

Just Received,

100 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, *North Fish,*

25 ½ do. No. 3 and No. 1 do do.

10 hhds. Sugar, Muscovado, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Mount.

February 21, 1837. 29 f.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Lafayette Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, an assortment of articles in his line of business, consisting of—Saunders' best Razor Straps; Emerson's ditto; old English Razors, (Rattlers;) Cologne Water; Saponaceous Compound, a superior article for shaving; Bears Oil; Macassar ditto; Tooth Brushes; Hair Brushes, (pocket;) Otto of Rose Soap; a large variety of other kinds of ditto. An assortment of Collars, corded and plain Linen Bosoms, &c. &c. Plain Bombazine Stocks, and with bows; Satin do.

He takes great pleasure in informing the Ladies that he has provided himself with a fashionable and large assortment of

Frizzetts, Curls and Ringlets,

Selected with great care by an experienced hand in this line.

Fayetteville, Feb 15, 1837. 29tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1836.

Frances S. King, } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Wm. Henry King. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, that the said Defendant, Wm. H. King, be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, and decree entered accordingly.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D 1836.

29 HENRY W. AYER, *C. S. C.*

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked.

20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,

20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,

Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Brickhayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,

3 *doors South of the Market House.*

February 22, 1837. 29tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

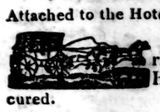
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

THE Subscriber is very desirous of closing his present business in this place, and offers for sale the following PROPERTY, viz:

5000 Acres of LAND, more or less, on Carver's Creek, with a newly built Saw Mill thereon and now in operation. There are two other Sites for Mills on said Land, a good DWELLING HOUSE, and several small Houses for Hands, a large Barn or Stable, and several good Springs.—The Land is about one half a mile from the Cape Fear river; the road is good to the river, and is 1½ miles from the Mill to the river; the Timber is very fine and in great abundance, and cannot be sawed in forty years; there is a great part of the Land said to be first rate for getting Turpentine; there is about 250 acres of it cleared, and most of it is good for the culture of Corn or Cotton; it may be divided in parcels with convenience; it is within 8 miles of Fayetteville, and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers; it is as healthy as any part of the County. As Tar and Turpentine are now very much in demand, and prices very good, it would be an object of speculation, as the owner will positively sell if he can. Also, the Mill on Beaver Creek, with 2600 acres of Land.—Also, the Tobacco Factory in Campbellton; a good Dwelling House, a large Store and Warehouse; one other small House; the Store and Warehouse are on the corner of the square and within two feet of the Railroad. Also, one acre Lot in town, with a large Stable thereon, known as the Mumford Lot. Also, one team of Mules, and one separate, or one team of Horses, and one separate, 4 Wagons, 6 pair of Timber Wheels, 4 pair of Oxen.

If the above Land will sell, all the Horses, Oxen, and Mules, and all the other articles will be sold.

MICHAEL McGARY.

January 26, 1837. 25tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate. JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836. 7-*tf.*

Just Received,

20 Boxes prime Manufactured Tobacco, put up in the best order, and branded by James W. Jeffreys, Esq., warranted not to *rot* or *mould*, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, January 18, 1837. 25tf

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15. 1836. 15tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S. BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

Notice.

AGREEABLE to an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1836, I will expose to Public Sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, at 12 o'clock, so much of the following pieces and parcels of LAND, as will pay the Taxes due the Town of Fayetteville, for 1835, and all incidental charges thereon.

	Tax.
1 Lot Mumford street, listed by Dicy Hammonds,	$0 10
1 Lot do. do. for Mary Cooper,	2 50
1 Lot Lower Fayetteville, Levin Jones's Heirs,	50
1 Lot do do John Parker's estate,	1 25

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, January 20, 1837. 25ts.

A List of Lands,

TO be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in March, for the Taxes for the year 1835, and cost, viz: Averasborough, Neill's Creek, Buckhorn, Barbacue, and Upper Little River.

300 acres on Honey Run, listed by Calvin Bouden,	$1 14
300 do on Black Mingo, listed by Josiah Pope,	1 14
3 Lots in Averasborough, unimproved, B. Stith, 1 poll,	85
7½ acres on Stuart's Creek, listed by John Tedder,	10
275 do Black Mingo, one poll, listed by Samuel Kaid,	1 85
188 do Stage Road, by David Barnes,	71
100 do on Hugh's Creek, by Samuel Butts for Son,	48
125 do location not known, by Isom Fuquay,	24
57 do Solder's Branch, one poll, by H. B. Johnson,	1 02
1494 do Neill's Creek, listed by James Stephens,	3 30
37½ do Cooper's Branch, one poll, Stephen Rogers,	90
175 do Hector's Creek, two polls, Mark Rogers,	1 98
50 do Anderson's Creek, by John Black, one poll,	86
160 do on JumpingRun, one poll, by John Buller,	75
100 do on Barbacue, one poll, by John Cameron,	97
300 do on the waters of Barbacue, by A. B. Clark, one poll,	1 56
220 do on Jumping Run, by A. B. Clark for N. Clark,	19
117 do on Jumping Run, two polls, by A. B. Clark for F. Clark,	18
231 do on Jumping Run, by Angus McKinnish,	57
100 do on Anderson's Creek, by Gilbert McKinnish,	19
58 do on Duncan's Creek, by Issabella Cameron,	21
160 do on Fish Creek, one poll, by William Hun,	1 09
521 do on Campbell's Creek, and Cedar Creek, one poll, W. Hurt,	2 48
230 do on Fish Creek, by John O'Quin,	29
550 do on Campbell's Creek, four polls, by Levi Northington,	5 10
150 do on Fish Creek, four polls, by Levi Northington for A. Northington,	3 18
177 do on Cape Fear, by Pearay Robinson,	38
77½ do on Little River, by Duncan Buie, joining Bunn, Byrd and others,	38
170 do on Little River, by Duncan G. W. Buie,	76
200 do on Stuart's Creek, joining Watson's line, by Neal G. Buie,	19

The above read in open Court at this term, December, 1836.

By JOHN McLEAN, L. Sh'ff.
By HECTOR McLEAN, D. Sh'ff.

JUST RECEIVED, Religious Opinions and Character of Washington; Marryatt's Works, complete; Geiseler's Text Book of Ecclesiastical History; Child's Book on the Soul; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; Clerk's Assistant; Tytler's History; Chitty's Practice, vol. 3d; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies; Hieroglyphical Bible; Blue Writing Fluid, Paper, &c. E. J. HALE.

January 17, 1837. 24tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

State Bank of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits. Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 21-3m.

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank. who will pay them to *order*.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
~~10 casks Cheese,~~
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and hand some assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN **WATCHES,**

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles.—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the suot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2tf

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.

24 3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24-tf.

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1835, together with Costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a Tract containing *Tax.*

400 acres on Lumber River, adjoining Townsend and others, listed by Mary Cumboe, for 1834 and '35,	$1 79½
89 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Charles Oxendine, listed by James Oxendine,	86
30 do. on Back Swamp, adjoining Baker and others, listed by David Wallace, for 1834 and '35,	1 37
100 do. on Holly Swamp, adjoining Humphrey and Townsend, listed by Willis Briggs,	84
80 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining John Campbell and others, listed by Owen Lowrie,	85
100 do. on Buck Pond, adjoining McEachin and McDonald, listed by John Morrison, for 1834 and '35,	1 76
100 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Gilchrist and Locklier, listed by Willie Locklier,	20
50 do. on Gum Swamp, adjoining Wilkes and others, listed by Elias Wilkes for Alfred Wilkes,	12
100 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining Isaac Sullivan and others, listed by John Jackson,	77
100 do. on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Carlisle and others, listed for Archibald Johnson, for 1834 and '35,	23
250 do. on Juniper Swamp, adjoining Watson and Locklier, listed by William Locklier,	20
50 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Gilchrist, Locklier and others, listed by Nelson Locklier,	75

The following Tracts are unlisted, viz:

42 acres on the Stage Road, near St. Paul's, adjoining William Davis, supposed to belong to the heirs of John W. Council,	24
200 do. on Horse Neck, adjoining McMillan and others, supposed to be the property of Thomas S. Glenn,	48
300 do. on Horse Neck, adjoining McMillan, and near the above, supposed to be the property of Thomas S. Glenn,	72
200 do. on or near Bladen County line, adjoining John Malloy, Sen., supposed to be the property of Phil. Hodge,	48
2000 do. on Lumber River and Flower's Swamp, adjoining Barnes, Griffin and others, supposed to be the property of George Pasmore,	2 40
57 do. on Ashpole, adjoining the Lands of Matthew Kitchen and others, owner unknown,	24
500 do. on Great Marsh and Little's Marsh, adjoining McNeill and Malloy, owner unknown,	60
415 do. on Lumber River, adjoining the Estate of James Lowrie and others, supposed to be the property of Alexander Watson,	3 62

Terms, Cash.

NEILL McALPIN, *Sheriff.*

Robeson County, January 11, 1837. 24ts

A Sawyer wanted,

ONE who is acquainted with the business, of steady habits, and can take charge of a few hands, will hear of a situation by applying at this office. An unmarried man would be preferred.

January 18, 1837. 24tf.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having establishe[d] in Wilmington for the purpose of tra[n]sacting the above business, respectfully tenders [his] services to the public. Goods consigned to [him] forwarded with the utmost dispatch and [a]ttention. Every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, [Lumber], Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. [He] flatters himself that a knowledge of business, [and] combined with unremitting attention, will secure [him] a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yates & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville.*

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20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton [Bag]ging,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Huribut, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th of [Nov.] All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. M Campbell, who is fully authorised to grant discharges for the same.

GOOLD HURIBUT,
LEVI HURLBUT.

January 17.

THE Subscribers having imported [direct] from the manufactories in Europe, a large assortment of British

DRY GOODS,

FRENCH SILKS & SWISS MUSLINS.

Offer them for sale by the piece or package at their Store at the corner of Frazer wharf and Bay, in Charleston, South Carolina, on accommodating terms for approved paper.

SHACKELFORD, BOAG & Co.

The North Carolina Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Watchman, and Rutherford Gazette insert the above six times and forward one.

24-6t

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White [Cuba] for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGAR, for
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 19, 1837.

THE Committee having charge of the Burial Ground, request those persons who have purchased Lots, to apply to J. W. Dickson, who will receive the consideration and deliver Deeds.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Andrew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836. 3

NEGROES For Sale.

AT the residence of Conrad Staley, dec'd, in Randolph County, we shall sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 4th March next, nine likely NEGROES, four of which are fellows, two men and three children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABRAM HADLEY,
ALFRED STALEY,
Executors.

Randolph County, Jan. 6, 1837.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [Huribut] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Crockery, Glassware,

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. McMILLAN.

September 19, 1836.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two [hairs] on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or that of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837.

PEARL STREET HOUSE Removed to

No. 88 Pearl Street.

TO BE RE-OPENED IN FEBRUARY.

THIS spacious Establishment is enlarged and erected upon its former site, in the most central of the commercial operations of the city, and surrounded by more than 500 entirely new first class Stores and Warehouses, occupying the ground lately the great conflagration. This Hotel, which stood upon Pearl and Water streets, is arranged upon a new and most improved plan, with a spacious Exchange Room, extensive Dining Parlors, Bathing & airy sleeping rooms, commodious Bathing Rooms, steam power to elevate a supply of water to the upper story, and for other purposes; together with every convenience required to promote the health and comfort of Boarders. A guard is and will be constantly employed to keep every part of the premises in order and security. Alderman & Co. (the owner,) has spared no expense to render this Building, both in extent and style of architecture, equal if not superior to any Commercial House in this country. This House will be furnished complete in modern style, and re-opened in the month of February, 1837. The undersigned, (late proprietor) respectfully solicits the patronage of its old customers, and the public generally.

JOHN M. FLY.

New York, Dec 18, 1836. 22 3m

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office